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LABOR CLARION

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Joint Strike Debate

Before an audience which filled the Civic Auditorium to its utmost capacity on Tuesday evening leaders of the Pacific Coast maritime strikers vied with the head of one of the leading shipping concerns in placing their respective views on the cause of the continued shipping tie-up before the people of San Francisco. It was estimated that approximately twenty thousand persons listened to the speakers.

The principal speakers of the evening were Harry Bridges, president of the Pacific Coast District of the International Longshoremen's Association and acknowledged leader of the strikers, and Roger Lapham, president of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, the latter invited by the strikers to tell the employers' side of the controversy.

Other speakers were Henry Schmidt, president of I. L. A. 38-79, who presided at the meeting; George Kidwell, secretary of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union; Edward B. O'Grady, secretary and business manager of the Masters, Mates and Pilots' Association; Angelo Herndon of the national executive committee of the Negro World Congress, and John F. Dore, introduced as "the fighting mayor of Seattle."

Lapham was accorded a respectful hearing by the immense audience, and his even-tempered discussion of the merits of the controversy gained for him, if not sympathy with his views, at least a modicum of applause when he made a humorous allusion. There were some outbursts of derision when he made much of the employers' arguments on some disputed details, but these were soon suppressed; and on the whole he had no complaint at the treatment accorded by an audience that was largely hostile.

Lapham's Arguments

Lapham's opening remarks were: "My approach to this problem is one of sincerity, and an earnest desire to contribute to the solution of the unfortunate strike that has carried us along for thirty days." He told a bit of his personal history and then listed "three fundamentals" which, in his opinion, were at the root of the present situation, and named them as (1) wages, hours and working conditions; (2) hiring hall control, and (3) mutual penalties for violations of agreements.

The shipowners, he said, "recognize the importance" of wages, hours and working conditions "as fundamentals from both viewpoints, because they spell comfort, happiness and protection for you and your families."

He insisted, however, that wages paid West Coast maritime workers prior to the declaration of the present strike "were the highest anywhere in the world and the hours were the shortest."

"For purely selfish reasons," he declared, "your wages and ours must be fair."

The Hiring Halls

He denied that shipowners oppose the operation of hiring halls, declaring they oppose the manner in which they are operated. "Joint control" of the hiring halls was set up and the 1935 Sloss interpretation upheld that viewpoint. Lapham charged the unions have taken over control of the hiring halls and the owners no longer have anything to say about their operation.

"Properly organized and operated, the hiring hall serves a useful purpose," Lapham said, citing its centralization as a matter of convenience both for employer and employee.

Lapham likened the proposal of mutual penalties to the rulings of an umpire in a baseball game and asked, "What's wrong with an umpire in the shipping industry?"

"Let's get down to facts and seek an honorable and just settlement," Lapham said, "because no other settlement can survive. Let's tackle this problem like real American citizens.

"You want to go to work; we want to go to work; the public demands that we go to work. I publicly pledge my support to this end."

Bridges Makes Reply

In reply Bridges declared the strikers could ask no better way to place their story before the public than in the manner afforded by the meeting then in progress.

"We recognize and respect the groups opposing us," Bridges said, "and ask the employers to do the same."

He denied the strike is such, declaring it to be, in fact, a lockout—but forced upon the unions in such fashion that in actual operation it assumed the name of a strike.

He listed the so-called fundamentals from the strikers' standpoint as these: (1) An eight-hour day, within twelve, for the marine cooks and stewards; (2) cash pay for overtime for sailors and marine firemen, oilers, watertenders and wipers, as well as licensed personnel; (3) continuance of the hiring hall for longshoremen; (4) maintenance of the six-hour day on longshore work to spread work, and (5) preference of hiring for engineers and masters, mates and pilots.

He charged there is much confusion about the matter of cash for overtime. "It is not a question of how much cash," he asserted. "That can be arbitrated. It is a question of will the men be paid for working?"

Things like these, Bridges declared, are the kind of things the shipowners insist on "arbitrating," and things like these, he insisted, constitute the very existence of maritime workers.

"We are not going to arbitrate things that have been established for years," he declared.

Blame Placed on Employers

Prolongation of the strike was laid directly at the employers' door by Bridges. He said he made no accusations against individuals, but charged the employers with this program "as a group." It is a program, he asserted, designed not only to beat the strikers in the present fight, but to injure the entire union labor movement.

To Lapham's assertion that West Coast longshoremen and maritime workers were the highest paid, Bridges said:

"And the hardest worked, before we got something out of them."

As to penalties, Bridges asserted the unions themselves offered an "umpire" plan in the form of a board consisting of a representative of each side and a third party chosen from the Department of Labor. It was refused by the owners, he declared.

GOES TO SWITZERLAND

Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, has been appointed one of the United States delegates to the conference at Geneva, Switzerland, concerning the general introduction of the forty-hour week.

Freedom of the Press

Although six different resolutions were submitted to the Tampa convention of the American Federation of Labor calling for condemnation of William Randolph Hearst and a boycott of his publications, they were shelved after extensive discussion of a report by the resolutions committee, which had recommended that the resolutions be referred to the executive council.

A motion to amend the committee's report by substituting non-concurrence instead of reference to the executive council, offered by Delegate Tobin and duly seconded, was adopted by the convention.

Reasons offered in the resolutions for the proposed action were the editorial and news policy of the Hearst publications and Hearst's alleged anti-labor policy.

A dramatic incident occurred during consideration of the matter when Delegate Eddy of the American Newspaper Guild announced the settlement of the strike of news room employees on the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer," one of the Hearst newspapers.

A. F. of L. Policy Cited

The resolutions committee, in the formal report, placed special emphasis upon the fact that "the American Federation of Labor, from the beginning, has been an active champion of freedom of the press, the right of a newspaper to publish its views without censorship." It was also asserted that "free institutions must vanish the moment that freedom of the press is restricted or denied." A significant part of the committee's report declared:

"Sturdily defending the freedom of the press, the American Federation of Labor has never advocated the boycotting of even those publications avowedly anti-union who continually attack the American Federation of Labor and its policies and the personal motives and character of trade union officials. Their right to attack is only equal to our right to attack in return, and to freely criticize through our publications.

"Your committee is of the opinion that this policy of our trade union movement should not be changed.

Hearst's Labor Relations

"Regardless of what personal views William Randolph Hearst may hold relative to our trade union movement, the outstanding fact is his long-time policy relative to his relations with trade unions. For many years he has entered into agreements covering all the workmen in his employ who were members of the Typographical Union, the Printing Pressmen's Union, the Photo-Engravers' Union, the Teamsters' Union, Stereotypers' Union, the Bookbinders, and a number of others. Those agreements have contained acceptable provisions covering the terms of employment and conditions of labor."

After further recitation of facts the resolutions committee recommended that the resolutions be referred to the executive council.

Delegate Eddy then made his announcement of settlement of the Seattle strike and further stated that it is not the policy of the American Newspaper Guild to boycott any publication.

Delegate Tobin's motion to amend the report was supported by Delegate Beck of Seattle, while Delegate Trotter of the International Typographical Union and Delegate Woolf of Federal (Alaska

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Free Press Discussion

(Continued from Page One)

Cannery Workers) Union No. 20195, San Francisco, spoke in favor of adopting the committee's original report to refer.

Green Closes Debate

The debate was closed by President Green. He said:

"There come periods in life when not only individuals but organizations must meet a test, must answer the question whether they are willing to practice what they preach. This convention at this moment is called upon to meet that test. We have got to give more than lip service in defense of the fundamental, vital principle. There has been no more stern defender of the freedom of the press and of speech than the American Federation of Labor, but we must give to that vital principle more than mere lip service.

"If I would substitute feeling for judgment I might follow the course advocated by some of the speakers who resent the attacks made upon distinguished, loyal members of the American Federation of Labor; but if I believe in the freedom of the press, then I will fight for the exercise of the freedom of the press. If I believe that a man who preaches a philosophy different than mine should be accorded the privilege of speaking over the radio I will fight for that right. And those who would fight for the right of freedom of speech over the radio or anywhere else can not square themselves if they come in and want to denounce a newspaper publisher because he exercises the freedom of the press also.

Victim of False Stories

"That is the test today. I read in the newspapers stories that I resent, denunciations of myself; many of these stories are false and untrue. You do the same. And during the coming year we will read many stories about the American Federation of Labor, about its officers and about others, stories that are as false as the human mind can conceive or the human tongue can utter. But even so, would we, the defenders of the cardinal principles upon which our government rests, come into a convention and stand before the world as praising freedom of the press with our lips but denying it with our votes?

"I do not approve and could not approve of all that has been published, of all that has been done far beyond that; but I want to keep our movement square, I want our actions to square with our lip service. I want to show the world we practice what we preach. And here is the test, and we can meet the test, in my judgment, by adopting the amendment offered by Delegate Tobin."

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Berkshire Hosiery Strikers Gassed In Non-Resistant Demonstration

Choking, blinding clouds of tear gas and the overpowering fumes of obnoxious nauseating gas filled the eyes and lungs of several hundred Berkshire strikers and sympathizers as they staged a non-resistant demonstration outside the Berkshire Knitting Mills at Reading, Pa., recently.

Borough police released wave after wave of the blinding gas on the peaceful demonstrators, who lay prone on the ground before the plant gates in one of the most spectacular protests ever staged against operation of the strike-bound Berkshire mills.

Seventy-eight strikers and sympathizers were arrested and sentenced to thirty days in the Berks County lockup. The sentence was immediately appealed.

The participants in the protest are determined to stage a repetition of the demonstration each day until the mill ceases operations with scab employees. Hosiery workers at the Berkshire have been on strike for two months, protesting against sub-standard wages and unlimited hours.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States, will be the chief speaker at a mass meeting in New York arranged by the League of Women Shoppers to publicize the issues of the strike of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers at the Berkshire Knitting Mills in Reading, Pa. Mrs. Roosevelt will speak specifically on "The Consumers' Responsibility to Labor." John W. Edelman, publicity director of the Hosiery Federation, and a delegation of strikers will also address the meeting.

A Great Demonstration

Thousands of men, women and children, comprising the striking maritime workers, together with groups of women and children members of their families, and other thousands of union members on strike in other than the maritime industry, as well as those wishing to show their sympathy and support of the strikers, comprised a great demonstration of labor solidarity as they marched up Market street last Saturday.

It was not a noisy or boisterous demonstration. There were but two bands in the whole parade. But the determined faces of the marching strikers were evidences of the seriousness with which they regarded the movement and added to the impression given to the thousands of watchers on the sidewalks that these men meant to carry on the strike to the last ditch, or until their demands upon the shipping industry, paralyzed by the strike, had been met.

Some concession to levity was made by the appearance in the parade of the comic character, "Sinbad the Sailor," a bloated shipowner enthroned on the rear of a limousine, "dolled up" in plug hat and Prince Albert, and a trio of "pirates" on a float "looking for a ship subsidy." Many of the marchers carried placards calling attention to different phases of the controversy between the unions and the shipowners, such as "Millions for subsidies—$62.50 firemen's monthly wage"; "Does a Ship Pay? Ask the man who owns one," and "Big Three Block Happy Christmas."

Following the parade, a mass meeting at the Civic Center was addressed by officials of the Maritime Federation unions. Henry Schmidt, president of I. L. A. 38-79, one of the speakers, declared that numerous attempts had been made to disrupt his organization, and that the I. L. A. was going to stand by the other unions that had aided them during the 1934 strike.

He stressed the solidarity of the unions and pointed to the parade as a demonstration of that solidarity. Developments point to the formation of a National Maritime Federation such as that now existing on the Pacific Coast, he said.

In a similar demonstration in Oakland on Sunday last thousands of Oakland maritime strikers and their families marched through the down-town streets. The parade was followed by a mass meeting.

IS YOUR APPLICATION FILED?

The Maritime Commission this week outlined procedure by which ship operators may apply for construction loans under the new ship subsidy act. First, the commission said, preliminary applications must be filed. In these, operators must provide financial statements, an outline of trade routes they will follow and a statement of "the general characteristics of the ship proposed to be built."

Ferry Company will continue All-Night Service

Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries will, (until further notice) continue to operate all night between its conveniently located terminals which are away from traffic congested areas.

OAKLAND PIER ROUTE:

Leave San Francisco, Foot of Mission Street: 6 a.m., 6:30 a.m., 7 a.m. and every 15 minutes until 9:30 p.m., 10 p.m. and every hour until 6 a.m. Leave Oakland Pier: 5:30 a.m., 6 a.m., 6:30 a.m. and every 15 minutes until 9:30 p.m. and every hour until 5:30 a.m.

BERKELEY ROUTE:

Leave San Francisco, Foot of Hyde Street: 6:30 a.m., 7 a.m., 7:30 a.m. and every 20 minutes until 8:30 p.m., then every 30 minutes until 10:30 p.m. and every hour until 6:30 a.m. Leave Berkeley Pier: 7 a.m. and every 20 minutes until 8:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 8:45 p.m., 9 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 10 p.m. and every hour until 7 a.m.

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Restricting Boycotts

The Tampa convention of the American Federation of Labor amended the constitution of the Federation by restricting the power of central labor bodies to boycott employers.

The matter was brought before the convention by delegates representing the Building Trades and Metal Trades departments of the A. F. of L. in a resolution which charged that the action of central labor councils and other delegate bodies in declaring firms unfair which have agreements with national and international unions "is in direct violation of the basic principles of collective bargaining and the necessary observance of agreements entered into by international unions."

The delegates of the two departments asked that the A. F. of L. constitution be amended so as to provide that no central labor body "shall have authority to declare any firm or firms having national or local agreements with national or international unions unfair in violation of the provisions of such agreements," with the provision that central labor bodies "declaring an employer unfair in violation of the provisions of such agreements shall be subject to the discipline of the American Federation of Labor."

The committee on laws reported that while it was in accord with the purpose of the resolution it believed it was too drastic as presented, "inasmuch as if adopted in the form proposed it would unduly interfere with much of the effective activities and present recognized functions of local central bodies."

Text of Amendment

In the place of the resolution presented by the Building Trades and Metal Trades delegates the committee recommended that Section 7 of Article XI of the American Federation of Labor constitution be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. No central labor union or other central body of delegates shall have power or authority to originate a boycott, nor shall such bodies indorse and order the placing of the name of any person firm or corporation on an unfair list that has agreements with any international or national union or local unions until the national or international or local unions having such agreements are informed of the request made upon the central body of delegates and such international, national or local unions working under agreements that may be affected have had reasonable time to intercede, and until the local union desiring such action by the central body has, before declaring the boycott, submitted to the central body for investigation and the best endeavors on its part to effect an amicable settlement.

"Failure to reach an understanding between the unions involved, the entire matter shall be referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which shall be empowered to grant or refuse such request."

Some delegates opposed the amendment on the ground that it would deprive city central bodies of considerable strength in improving local labor conditions.

Others held that the purpose of the amendment was to prevent a large number of unions from being placed in a position where their membership, working under agreements, are compelled to work for an employer who is placed on the unfair list.

At the conclusion of the discussion the report of the committee on laws was adopted by more than two-thirds majority.

President Green's Comment

When the vote was announced President Green, "in order to allay apprehension on the part of the representatives of city central bodies," made the following statement relative to the purpose of the amendment:

"First of all, city central bodies I know will be given the widest latitude in their policy of dealing with unfriendly employers in their respective communities.

"For one, I shall strongly oppose the restriction of central bodies in placing firms upon the unfair list, excepting in some grave emergency. We want the central bodies to be able to deal with these questions quickly and promptly in their respective communities.

"In my official capacity I shall favor granting to the central bodies the widest power to deal with these questions and place firms upon the unfair list because of their unfriendly attitude to labor."

"THE UNION BULLETIN"

Under the editorship of that dynamic personality, Miss Jennie Matyas, the Educational Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Joint Board has issued an interesting and attractive publication, "The Union Bulletin." It discusses many problems of interest to the Ladies' Garment Workers and organized labor generally, and although in mimeographed form it presents a really artistic appearance. In the foreword Miss Matyas says: "Let us read, study, act and play together—to the end that we may bring to birth a new and better workers' world!"

Fair Trade Act Upheld

California's "fair trade" act, which prohibits the sale of standard products at less than a price fixed by the producer, was held constitutional this week by the United States Supreme Court, according to the Associated Press.

The opinion, delivered by Justice Sutherland, upheld a State Supreme Court ruling. The California case was held identical with that of Illinois, presented at the same hearing.

Intended as a measure to prevent price-cutting, the law was enacted in 1933 as an amendment to a 1931 measure.

Litigation was started originally by the Pyroil Sales Company, Inc., of Los Angeles County, which sells a trade-marked lubricating substance, and by Max Factor & Co., a Delaware cosmetic firm.

"There was a great body of fact and opinion tending to show that price-cutting by retail dealers is not only injurious to the good will and business of the producer and distributor of identified goods but injurious to the general public as well," said Justice Sutherland.

Musicians' Union Fetes Member on Ninetieth Birthday Anniversary

An extraordinary compliment to one of its members was paid by Musicians' Union No. 6 this week, when a band of twenty-five pieces, headed by Phil Sapiro, went to the Masonic Home at Decoto to fete the birthday of Isador Franck, one of the men who signed the charter of the union more than fifty years ago.

Franck was born in France, and came to the United States in 1868, and to San Francisco shortly afterward. He played his violin many years before the organization of the union, and was well known to San Francisco music circles. He makes a trip to San Francisco every year to help celebrate the anniversary of the union. Despite his ninety years, he is still hale and hearty, and frequently entertains the residents of the home with his beloved violin.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1936

Anti-Picketing Ordinance Repeal

Largely at the instance of representatives of organized labor, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors has voted to submit the anti-picketing ordinance to a vote of the people at a special election. Representatives of business organizations strongly opposed the action, and are expected to use every facility at their command to prevent repeal.

This vicious piece of legislation, which has been on the statute books too long, and which should have no place in the government of a city such as San Francisco, should receive the condemnation of every right-thinking citizen. It is a relic of the times when employers and business organizations were obsessed by the conviction that workers had no rights which the industrialists were bound to respect. That the tyrannical ordinance has been used to break strikes and to give police officials unwarranted supervision over streets and highways dedicated to the whole people can not be gainsaid. It can not be denied, either, that its primary function has been the browbeating of strikers and their sympathizers.

But the repeal of this ordinance will not be brought about without strong and persistent effort on the part of the workers. Whether or not this is a propitious time for such a fight is beside the question. The first steps have been taken, and it would be disastrous if the unions and the people generally were to sit down quietly and rely on the justice of their cause to bring victory. Opponents of repeal will be armed with both money and influence; and with the many organized bodies using their adherents in the front line of attack, it behooves labor to get down to business immediately and formulate campaign plans.

The first steps have been taken by the Labor Council in the naming of a committee to have charge of the fight. Money will be needed, of course, and personal service. The unions must be prepared to furnish these without stint. With these provided, victory can be won. Without them defeat is inevitable. Let the organized labor movement of San Francisco work and vote as one man for the repeal of the tyrannical anti-picketing ordinance!

Our sister City of Los Angeles has honored a great labor leader by naming one of its schools after him. By unanimous action the Board of Education has designated one of its new schools as "the Samuel Gompers Junior High School," and in so doing has honored itself. Samuel Gompers, himself denied the benefit of more than primary school facilities, by his own efforts became one of the best educated men in the labor movement, and all his life was a consistent advocate of education, especially as applied to workers. It is eminently fitting that his name be perpetuated by a public school.

That "Chronicle" Editorial

An editorial in the San Francisco "Chronicle" of Friday last on the maritime strike contains so much common sense and has been the subject of so much public comment that the Labor Clarion is constrained to reprint it. The threat to private ownership of shipping expressed in the editorial is perhaps the most important part of it—and may contain the germ of a permanent settlement of the controversy which has tied up half of the shipping of the nation. The editorial is as follows:

"The announcement of Chairman T. G. Plant of the shipowners' committee that the interests he represents will tie up their ships for two years, if necessary, rather than yield to union demands, raises a question more fundamental than even the strike itself.

"That is the question—what do these shipowners 'own'?

"They own the ships, of course — even though the government advanced much of the money to build them and will contribute part of the money to operate them. But do they also 'own' the public's right to have an essential public service continued? And should they 'own' the labor of the workers without which the ships can not operate?

"The American people are committed to the policy of private ownership of these ships. It is a principle declared in the law and supported by loans and subsidies. But if this private ownership is to mean that a public right has become a private property the movement for public ownership will become irresistible. Those of us who would most regret that movement should be the first to insist that it be not thus precipitated.

"This does not mean that owners must submit unresistingly to all union demands. Such demands are frequently excessive and are always debatable. Neither does it mean that the only alternative is compulsory arbitration of all questions, guaranteed in advance. There are other methods which are also included in all workable systems of labor relations.

"But it does mean that there shall be a settlement, and that this settlement shall not be through a protracted siege of the whole people. Finally, it means that the public must be represented, through the government, in the settlement, and that it shall be an equal and, if necessary, the dominant factor.

"If this can not be done under private ownership it is going to be done by public ownership. The business community does not wish that solution.

"But it does insist on a settlement, not in six months or two years, but now. Threatening a two years' tie-up is not a response to that demand."

Mr. Plant has since denied that he made the statement attributed to him. But it is pointed out that it was published in all editions of the "Chronicle" of Thursday of last week and in the afternoon papers. Further, the statement was published in Associated Press dispatches throughout the country. It appears as though the denial came a little late—not till after the editorial of the "Chronicle" appeared.

But, whether Plant made the statement or not, his actions and utterances, as well as those for whom he supposedly acts, give strong support to the assumption that he did make the statement attributed to him. And with this attitude of the shipowners to confront, would it not be a good time to start a campaign to urge government action toward at least control of the shipping industry, on which the welfare of so many of the citizens depends?

A government which can finance the building and operation of ocean carriers can also operate them in the interest of the whole people.

Freedom of the Press

"The liberty of the press is the palladium of all the civil, political and religious rights of an Englishman."

Substitute the word "American" for "Englishman" in the above quotation and the words of the elusive Junius are just as true today as they were in the disturbed closing years of the eighteenth century in England and Europe.

One of the most important pronouncements of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor was that by which the freedom of the press was affirmed in the following language:

"Free institutions must vanish the moment that freedom of the press is restricted or denied."

The committee to which had been referred several resolutions condemning an anti-union newspaper publisher and boycotting his publications freely admitted that his right to attack the unions and their officials "is only equal to our right to attack in return and to freely criticize through our publications."

To have held otherwise would have stultified the labor movement, which has been one of the most consistent advocates of free expression, whether in print or by the spoken word. The labor movement can ill afford to place itself in the position of advocating policies which are the frail support upon which the tyrannical dictatorships of Europe rely.

Mr. Hoover Is Learning

Speaking to a group of engineers at the Hotel Astor the other night, former President Hoover said:

"I am convinced that when we fully understand the economic history of the period of the '20s we shall find that the debacle which terminated the end of another apparently highly prosperous period was largely contributed to by a failure of industry to pass its improvement (through labor-saving devices) on to the consumer."

Mr. Hoover is learning something. But how little he has learned, and how long it has taken him to do it, may be seen by a brief quotation from Franklin D. Roosevelt's speech of acceptance at the Chicago convention in 1932. Mr. Roosevelt said, speaking of the same period to which Mr. Hoover refers:

"Corporation profits resulting from this period were enormous. At the same time, little of that profit was devoted to the reduction of prices. The consumer was forgotten. Very little of it went into increased wages. The worker was forgotten. And by no means an adequate proportion was paid out in dividends. The stockholder was forgotten.

"What was the result? Enormous corporation surpluses piled up—the most stupendous in all history. Where, under the spell of delirious speculation, did these profits go? Chiefly in two directions. First, into new and unnecessary plants, which now stand stark and idle. Second, into the call money market of Wall Street."

In this speech, July 2, 1932, Mr. Roosevelt cited three great faults of the corporation autocracy which distinguished what Mr. Hoover calls the '20s. Four and a half years later Mr. Hoover shows that he has partly learned one of those three.

Installation of parking meters in California cities is being strongly opposed by the California State Automobile Association, A. A. A. affiliated club in this state. The meter plan is being attacked by the Association on the grounds that it is primarily a revenue-producing scheme at the expense of the motorist and effects no improvement in parking conditions that can not be obtained by enforcement of existing laws.

Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

A considerable group of people in this country are going around positively looking for disappointment. And they are going to find it.

This group includes the people we used to call "captains of industry." That was in the days of our innocence, before we realized that many of these captains were pirates. It includes the professional apologists for "big business." It includes also many folk whom accident has put in the party opposing "big business," but who think and act, when they have a chance, as "big business" would wish them to.

This gang is looking for two things. First, to balance the budget by cutting down relief. Second, to have an "era of good feeling" between "big business" and government.

* * *

The propaganda of this bunch is behind the troubles that have blazed up in half a dozen places on the sudden cutting of W.P.A. workers.

In New York the eviction of the dismissed W.P.A. was carried out with the regulation brutality of metropolitan police in this country. One man, merely for refusing to go when told to do so, got a fractured skull—something which sounds almost like self-determination in the steel towns.

It won't work; and the mayors of eleven industrial cities are telling the world that it won't work. The greatest glory of the Roosevelt administration is its relief work. It must not be dimmed by the asininity of a few back number bureaucrats and the ceaseless propaganda of corporation bosses.

* * *

Prosperity has come a long ways back—wages are going up. The only escape that "big business" can see from this dire calamity is to stop the government relief work, throw one or two or three million men on the labor market, and beat down wages by the needs of these men.

It just won't work, that's all. The officials of New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Newark, Cleveland, Louisville, Baltimore, St. Paul and Milwaukee, have united in saying that it won't work.

* * *

And as for the "era of good feeling," there'll be plenty of time for that when "big business" shows some faint indication of being willing to earn it.

Not one of the big-unit industries has yet brought forth works meet for repentance. Until they do, until they agree without pressure to the emancipation of labor, which means the free and unrestricted organization of labor; until they accept the political and economic reforms which have raised this country out of the worst depression in history—why, until then, their protestations of good feeling are rather hollow.

And their disappointment is sure.

Evasions of Walsh-Healey Act To Be Prevented by Miss Perkins

Secretary of Labor Perkins has issued new regulations designed to prevent evasions of the Walsh-Healey Act, which sets up wage and working hour standards for firms holding government contracts of more than $10,000.

The regulations were adopted in an effort to prevent government contractors from indirectly evading provisions of the act by having the supplies shipped to the government direct from a manufacturer, not a party to the contract, who does not comply with the wage and hour provisions.

Miss Perkins ruled that when a dealer to whom a contract has been awarded causes a manufacturer to deliver directly to the government the materials required under the contract such dealer will be deemed the agent of the manufacturer.

"As the principal of such agent the manufacturer will be deemed to have agreed to the stipulations contained in the contract," Miss Perkins ruled.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF P. T. A.

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers will celebrate its fortieth anniversary during 1937. Founders' Day, February 17, will be marked by many activities in each of the 25,000 local associations, councils and state branches of the congress, its president, Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, announces.

Paid Officials of Labor Unions Subject to Social Security Act

The Social Security Board announced from Washington last week that employees of labor unions, including paid officers, business agents, stenographers and all other employees of such organizations, are eligible to qualify under the old-age benefit provisions of the new law, and that such organizations will be subject to the same tax as other employers and employees. These are informal rulings of the board.

Union officials should fill in employers' blanks and their employees should fill in applications for Social Security Account numbers. The necessary blanks, if not already received, may be obtained from the local post offices. Should question arise in regard to the status of any particular labor organization or any employee, the board's statement pointed out, a decision will be made in each individual case.

Peace in All Americas

The delegates to the Pan-American peace conference at Buenos Aires turned their attention this week to evolving ways and means of keeping war out of the Western Hemisphere.

President Roosevelt, who journeyed there to deliver the opening address of the conference, told the delegates that he was "profoundly convinced that the plain people everywhere wish to live in peace with one another." Then, expressing alarm at conditions abroad, he said he was confident that the republics of the New World could keep the peace and in addition could "help the Old World avert the catastrophe which impends."

The ways he outlined for achieving this included strengthening of the processes of constitutional democratic government, liberal trade policies, raising the standard of living for all the Americas, and affirming our faith in God.

Plant a few union label seeds and you'll be surprised at the return in better wages.

Under False Colors

Unauthorized use of the name of the American Federation of Labor by organizations and individuals is given a body blow in an order of the Federal Trade Commission requiring a "left wing" association and its members, with headquarters at 1 Union Square, New York City, to discontinue use of the name "A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance Relief," or any other name suggesting that they have a connection with the A. F. of L.

The order also prohibits the respondent association and its members from using the name "A. F. of L. Rank and File Federationist" as a title for their monthly magazine, and from using any other name indicating that any publication sold by them is a publication of the American Federation of Labor.

Findings are that the initials "A. F. of L," through their long use by the American Federation of Labor, its various unions and affiliated organizations, are the designation of the American Federation of Labor, which, since 1894, has published an official monthly magazine known as "American Federationist."

According to the findings, the use by the respondent association and its members of the names "A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief" and "A. F. of L. Rank and File Federationist" is without the authority or permission of the American Federation of Labor.

Berry Hits Employer Minority As Menace to Labor Standards

Major George L. Berry, co-ordinator for Industrial Co-operation, told Washington newspaper men that the coming Council of Industrial Progress is expected to frame a definition of interstate commerce "which recognizes the nature and economic functioning of industry and commerce today."

"The low wages paid and the long hours of work exacted by a minority of employers in some industries are exerting an irresistible competitive pressure on employers who wish to maintain standards of hours and wages that will spread employment and increase purchasing power," declared Berry further.

"The increases in wage returns being announced every day by large employers, laudable as they may seem, do not meet the situation. Putting more money into fewer pay envelopes neither reduces unemployment nor increases purchasing power."

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Celery Strike Off

Strike of celery workers in the Terminous section of San Joaquin County, in effect two weeks, was called off this week by vote of members of the Agricultural Workers' Union.

In a statement issued by Elmer Cole, business agent of the local union, it was announced the strike had been called off and the workers would "hold the gains which they have made." These gains, the statement said, "have been 5 to 10 cents an hour increase, and the camps have been considerably improved after the strike."

Union spokesmen, when the strike was called, charged field workers were paid from 25 to 27 cents an hour and shed workers were paid from 27 to 30 cents an hour. They asked a 10-cent an hour increase.

The statement asserts "there is no attempt of the leadership of the Agricultural Workers' Union to control the agricultural industry through hiring halls or any such methods. Our desire is to cooperate with the farmers and growers and shippers for the betterment of the agricultural industry as a whole, and its workers, which is the only fair way. We will continue our drive for higher wages and shorter hours throughout the valley and county."

Labor Unions in Tucson, Ariz., Secure Substantial Wage Increases

Arizona labor continues its march forward, in line with other progressive states where renewed vigor is coming into the labor movement, and Tucson is keeping step.

Along with increasing interest in labor's affairs and the increasing of membership by many unions, substantial pay increases have recently been won by at least three Tucson locals, including the Bartenders, Motion Picture Machine Operators and the Typographical Union.

Look for this Stamp

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

The only Genuine Union Shoe Label

Union Label Shoes
At BENDER'S
$4.00—Work or Dress Shoes—$6.50
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MILK WAGON DRIVERS ELECT

At the annual election of officers of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local 226, held in the Labor Temple last Wednesday, no one of the three candidates for president received a majority, which necessitates a run-off. The two high candidates were Jimmie Bowman and Tommy Morrison. Fred J. Wettstein, incumbent, received a large majority over his opponent for secretary. Charlie Brown was elected recording secretary, and Tom Kennedy trustee. The run-off election will be held on Wednesday next.

LABOR ATTORNEY HONORED

Alfred Aram, legal representative of the State Federation of Labor during the Salinas lettuce strike, has been made an honorary member of the Salinas chapter of the Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union of California.

Aram has been invited to talk on the problems of agricultural labor at the state convention of the California section of the National Farmers' Union in San Jose December 10-12.

MAKE PLEA FOR PROBATION

Alphonse Buyle and John Rodger, convicted of stealing dynamite in a conspiracy to dynamite Standard Oil Company property at Paterson, were denied a new trial last week by Superior Judge Edward I. Butler in San Rafael. Their attorneys immediately entered a plea for probation. The case was continued to December 18.

Must Pay Back Wages

Victory has finally crowned the efforts of Upholsterers' Local Union No. 40 of Tacoma, Wash., in an effort to force recalcitrant employers to pay back wages awarded by arbitration, to which both employers and workers had agreed, but which the employers eventually repudiated.

The test case was that of Al Gord et al. versus the F. S. Harmon Manufacturing Company. Judge E. D. Hodge of the Pierce County Superior Court originally decided in favor of the workers and this decision has now been upheld by the Washington State Supreme Court.

After being on strike, members of the union returned to work at the then existing scale when both sides agreed to submit the issues involved to arbitration. When the arbitration award was finally handed down it called for a wage increase, retroactive to the time the men had returned to work. The Washington Furniture Manufacturers' Association repudiated the award and refused to pay the increased rates. Meantime, however, the men had been working under the arbitration agreement mutually entered into and they contended that the difference between amounts actually paid while the case was in arbitration and the wages awarded was then due, at least to the time of repudiation by the manufacturers.

The Supreme Court has held this to be the case.

Ladies' Garment Workers

By JENNIE MATYAS

George G. Kidwell, secretary of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, will give his impressions of the Tampa A. F. of L. convention next Wednesday evening, December 16, at 8:30 o'clock at 149 Mason street, fourth floor, under the auspices of the Education Department of the San Francisco Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Kidwell, a delegate to the A. F. of L. convention from the California State Federation of Labor, went with instructions to work for the seating of the C. I. O. unions and to rescind the suspension order. He was a staunch supporter of the C. I. O. unions, a member of the resolutions committee, and he will have first-hand information about the attitude of the convention toward the C. I. O. and other vital matters.

The meeting will be open to all members of the labor movement. Questions and discussions are invited. A short business meeting of Local No. 8 will precede the open meeting, and the speaker will be introduced at 8:30 p. m.

The Educational Department of the San Francisco Joint Board, I. L. G. W. U., is launching a vigorous campaign for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance which will be put to the people at the special election February 16, 1937.

CANNERY WORKERS GET INCREASE

Thousands of Santa Clara Valley cannery workers are rejoicing in a 10 per cent pay increase, announced for the limited number of workers employed at this season of the year, but slated to go into effect for the entire cannery forces next summer. A news dispatch from San Jose says basic hour rates were increased from 32⅔ cents per hour to 36⅔ cents for women and from 40 to 45 cents for men. About 20,000 local workers will benefit next summer.

FRANCE MAY LEGALIZE STRIKES

A Paris dispatch says it is now certain the French government intends to follow up the compulsory arbitration bill with a bill legalizing strikes when indorsed by a majority of the workers through a secret ballot. If strikes are voted at the plants concerned, they would be compelled to close pending a settlement and employment of strikebreakers is thus impossible. Labor federation leaders approve the measure whereby they hope to avert the constitution of rival unions supported by employers.

FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Organization of the canning crops industry of the United States in the interest of growers, declared by Farm Bureau leaders as a long-felt need, was launched by representatives of ten state Farm Bureau Federations meeting in Pasadena under the auspices of the California Farm Bureau Federation, prior to its formal eighteenth annual convention which opened December 7.

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Wage Conferences

Union Proposal Turned Down

The California and Hawaiian Sugar Corporation of Crockett has rejected the proposed working agreement submitted by members of the Sugar Refiners' Union, according to Harl Byrd, union secretary.

The union asked an increase of 75 cents a day, which would have raised the wage from $4.80 to $5.55. An annual ten-day vacation with pay was also sought.

The company also turned down the demands of the warehousemen for 75 cents a day increase and demands for an 85-cent-an-hour rate for the belt raw sugar and cutting station gang.

In spite of the company's action, Byrd remained optimistic, declaring:

"The affair will be straightened out soon. I have every reason to believe a satisfactory settlement will be reached."

The California and Hawaiian plant has been closed down since October 15 when negotiations with employees on a working agreement reached a deadlock.

Shipbuilders "Not Far Apart"

Committees of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, representing fourteen crafts on strike at three Bay Area plants of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation resumed negotiations with company officials this week.

Spokesmen for the Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers' Union No. 6, one of those involved, declared that rumors that the strike was not officially sanctioned were untrue, and that as far as the Boilermakers were concerned the strike had formal sanction from the international.

Spokesmen for the unions said progress was being made, and that "we are not far apart."

Approximately 2500 workers are affected. New conferences are expected in a day or two, after both sides have studied counter proposals, it was said.

Bag Makers Meet With Vandeleur

Informal conferences concerning the bag makers' strike were held during the week by employers in the four affected plants and other conferences are expected. Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the Labor Council, conferred with the strike committee on the procedure for negotiations.

Hospital Workers

With the assistance of Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, committees from the Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union and the Hospital Conference, composed of the hospital employers, were this week meeting in an effort to adjust differences regarding wages and conditions of the hospital workers.

Already some of the hospitals have met the increased rates demanded, which include a minimum of $75 a month for a forty-hour week. There is no threat of a strike.

Michael J. Rowan is business representative of the union.

Settlement Predicted

Representatives of the Casket Workers' Union and its international body met with a committee of the Casket Manufacturers' Association in efforts to settle a controversy over wages and hours.

Labor was represented by Edward Candage, business agent of the union; F. B. Nixon, international representative of the Upholsterers' Union, with which the Casket Workers are affiliated, and John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council.

Edward Croff, president, and Jack Nuttman, secretary, represented employers, with others.

Settlement of differences was predicted.

Rank and File of Seamen's Union Remove "Reactionary" Officials

The second of three New York locals of the International Seamen's Union was taken over this week by the strikers, who voted Monday night to oust the anti-strike officials of the Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Association. Members of the association in thirteen other ports took similar action, the Associated Press reports.

The Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association voted several weeks ago to oust its officials and hold new elections.

The strikers accused their officers of misconduct in office, strikebreaking and of having illegally suspended members of the union.

CAPITAL LABOR GAINS

Great strides have been reported by union labor in Washington, D. C., throughout the year. Barbers have secured nearly 1000 new members and issued over 300 new union shop cards. Retail clerks have secured uniform "closed shop" contracts with forty-five stores, moving picture operators have just signed with forty-five theaters, bakery salesmen and bakers recently won a clear-cut victory after a spectacular strike. Twenty-nine building craft unions are more effectively organized than ever before and government employees' unions have gained 10,000 members during the year. The District now has 164 labor organizations, with approximately 106,000 members.

REFUSES TO BLOCK HEARING

Without touching on the constitutionality of the Wagner act, Federal Judge Louderback has dismissed a suit by the Santa Cruz Fruit Packing Company, an Oakland cannery, against the National Labor Relations Board. The packing company sued in the summer of 1935 to block a hearing by the board over a strike at its plant by the Warehousemen's Union of the I. L. A.

The bill of "labor's rights" was established by labor unions. The union label is the charter of human freedom.

Two Unions to Merge

By agreement between President W. E. Bryan of the United Leather Workers' International Union and Samuel Laderman, vice-president of the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Union, development of a union with a potential membership of 125,000 was made possible at a meeting in Tampa, Vice-President Laderman has announced.

The agreement, negotiated by the two parties with the assistance of Matthew Woll, American Federation of Labor vice-president, resulted in withdrawal from the A. F. of L. convention of a resolution in which the Handbag and Pocketbook Workers asked for an international union charter.

The significance of the agreement, according to Vice-President Laderman, is that upon the success of a conference to be called by President Green the way will be clear for organization of workers in the entire industry, from tannery to finished products, including all manufactured leather goods, novelty as well as staple.

ARBITRATION SETTLES STRIKE

The first important railroad strike in this country for ten years has been settled by arbitration at Baton Rouge, La. The four railroad brotherhoods involved and the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway—against which the strike was directed—have accepted the terms. Just what these were has not been made public, but it is assumed in all quarters that the men gained at least a part of their demands for better wages and more decent working conditions.

Progress Is Reported in Strike Of Local Cigarmakers' Union

Progress is being made in the strike of members of the Cigarmakers' Union, which began October 1, Gus C. Nehring, secretary, announces.

Of the seventy workers originally employed by six firms, only twenty-five remain on strike in two firms, the Petri Cigar Company and E. Goss & Co. Nehring said the firms which have signed agreements with the union are the Rudolfo Cigar Company, El Revino Cigar Factory, B. Stone Company and Dingman Cigar Company. The strike began October 1.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

A wise and prudent business man is ever alert to safeguard his own investments. Do you protect and safeguard your investments? To do so would require but little of your time and watchfulness. Demanding the union card in restaurants and yet not to demand the union label on their menus and other printing is akin to permitting your investments to go unprotected. Demand the union label on menus! You should not patronize those who are unfair to union labor. The practice of certain restaurant proprietors who have their printing done in non-union plants should be given your serious consideration and immediate attention. The inroads of business men of this type into fair trade practices should be stopped. Demand the union label on restaurant printing!

The informal supper-dance given by the management of the San Francisco "News" at the roof garden of the Whitcomb Hotel last Saturday night was thoroughly enjoyed by all who were privileged to attend. Cocktails were served at 8:30, followed by an hour of dancing, when the supper was served. Supper over, dancing was resumed and continued until 1 a. m. The menu card carried a salute to these "News" employees who enrolled for service under its banner more than twenty years ago: Dudley Turner, stereotype, 1903; Roy Pitts, pressroom foreman, 1904; C. Harrison, circulation, 1907; Charles H. Buehler, circulation, 1908; W. H. ("Bert") Coleman, composing room, 1908; Tom Laird, sports editor, 1909; H. J. Debenham, circulation, 1910; Edward Korn, stereotype, 1910; J. L. Cauthorn, business manager, 1912; Austin Mortimore, display advertising, 1912; H. Hamilton, pressroom, 1912; Frank Vaughn, composing room, 1912; Joseph M. Sullivan, composing room, 1914; Edwin Haefer, composing room, 1914; Stanley S. Levine, circulation, 1915; Herbert Trautner, circulation, 1916.

Your letters, Christmas cards and parcels can hardly be considered completely prepared for delivery until they are finally sealed with at least one stamp of the Woman's Auxiliary to the International Typographical Union. Proceeds from the sale of the stamps will augment a fund which the auxiliary is raising to construct a home for its indigent and sick members in or near Colorado Springs. Last year's sale of the seals was a huge success. The ladies of the auxiliary are confident the distribution of the stamps this year will even exceed that of twelve months ago. Any quantity of the "little stickers" may be obtained at the office of the secretary. Why not call for yours today? They are a cent apiece. Every dime's worth will help a good cause.

Frank Adams, a veteran member of Typographical Union No. 21, who has been residing at the Union Printers' Home the last four years, spent the first three days of the current week in San Francisco. He visited the officers of the union and a number of his old associates at headquarters, then made as many personal calls on friends as his limited time here would permit. He proceeded to the "Port of Stockton" last Tuesday night, where he will visit a sister before leaving for Los Angeles, where he intends to spend a day or two before returning to Colorado Springs. Greetings and regards of the other members of San Francisco Union residing at the Home to those w are keeping the "home fires burning" were personally conveyed by Mr. Adams.

A brochure from the press of Wallace Kibbee & Son is attracting the interest and favorable comment of fanciers of good printing. With Benjamin Franklin's address at the constitutional convention in September, 1787, as the subject, the brochure is typically American throughout. The type is Centaur, an American face cast on the Monotype and hand set. The paper is Strathmore's Olde Laid, an American product of recognized quality. An excellent drawing of Franklin by Laurence T. Haste, a leading San Francisco artist, forms the frontispiece. It was done in charcoal and reproduced by means of a zinc etching over which was run a transparent tint. Initials and decorations were hand drawn, and the two-color title was made from stock rule and border. The piece was printed as a tribute to the great American philosopher, printer and statesman of colonial days, and as being apropos of the current interest in the Constitution of the United States. The work in its entirety was done by union men, and the comment written by "Bill" Smith, who has a card in the Boilermakers' Union and runs the Pickwickian Book Store in San Francisco.

John Malloy of Stockton Typographical Union paid a visit to local union headquarters the latter part of last week. Mr. Malloy was foreman of the Stockton "Record" composing room sixteen years.



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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The rumor still persists that M. T. D. U. and anti-M. T. D. U. forces in Kansas City and Topeka are lined up with each faction watching the other for the first move on the question of secession from the M. T. D. U. A superficial reading even of the printed proceedings of the M. T. D. U. convention at Colorado Springs should accelerate the secession movement.

Of "benefits" to be derived by membership in the M. T. D. U., a case in point is that of the Denver Mailers' Union requesting financial assistance from the M. T. D. U. to assist in organizing the mailers on the Denver "Post." Speaking on the situation in Denver at their Colorado Springs convention, President Roberts stated that "unfortunately, the M. T. D. U. had to decide not to give them any financial help at this time, but we are not going to forget Denver." The Denver "Post," he further said, "should be organized, and can be organized . . . when the mailers working on that paper realize that the Denver Mailers' Union can and will improve their wages and working conditions." Previous to this statement President Roberts said: "Conditions on the Denver 'Post' have been greatly improved as a result of the activities of the Denver union. I know that this union is not big enough and can not afford to pay their representative a salary . . . that if we had $50,000 to offer the Denver union, and we gave them that $50,000, it could not organize the Denver 'Post.'" He further said that "somebody will have to inject some new ideas, new plans of organization, to bring this shop into the fold."

Why is it the M. T. D. U. has no funds to draw upon for cases like that of the Denver union? And also why, and for what specific reason, do M. T. D. U. officers "duck" the issue that confronts a local union in good standing in the M. T. D. U.? But when unions like Philadelphia and Indianapolis have scale negotiations well in hand these same M. T. D. U. officers rush in to participate in the success of those negotiations. And M. T. D. U. officers, as can be seen by reading their official reports to the convention, are no "shrinking violets" when it comes to bestowing liberal praise upon themselves for the able assistance they rendered those unions in scale negotiations. The money it cost the M. T. D. U. for trips to Philadelphia and Indianapolis of President Roberts and Rand Anderson, secretary-treasurer, would have defrayed the expenses of an organizer for the Denver Mailers' Union for a period of seven weeks at the rate of $40 per week. From Roberts' admission that "the members of the Denver Mailers' Union have . . . greatly improved conditions on the Denver 'Post,'" and that he knew "the Denver union could not pay their representative a salary," it is but logical to assume that a representative of the Denver union at $40 per week for seven weeks might succeed, where M. T. D. U. officers have made no attempt to organize the Denver "Post."

Another "gem" from an address President Roberts made before the delegates at their Colorado Springs convention should prove "consoling" to members of the Denver union. He said: "The only possible chance mailers have of protecting their interests is in the M. T. D. U."

INCREASED WAGES FOR WOMEN

The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission has ordered higher wages, effective in January, for women and minors employed in the candy and the men's furnishing industries. Experienced employees in the men's furnishings industry will receive a minimum of $14 for a forty-hour week, compared with the previous minimum of $13.75 for a forty-eight hour week. Experienced workers in the candy industry will receive a minimum of $14.40 for a forty-eight-hour week.

State Federation Letter

Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor is mailing a circular letter to the affiliated bodies directing attention to certain propositions acted upon at the annual convention and which made specific requests or appeals to member unions.

These have for their subjects the following: Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act (Proposition No. 30 in the convention), Campaign Against Fascism (No. 34), the Mooney and Billings Case (Nos. 44 and 133), Prevalence of Vigilantism (No. 52), Private Arsenals of Employers (No. 66), Use of Radio Time by Union Labor (No. 89), Recreational Centers (No. 140), Termination Dates for Union Agreements (No. 144), Additions to the State Federation's "We Don't Patronize List" (these being the "Five Star Weekly," an insert magazine used by various Coast publications; Redwood Theaters of Eureka and vicinity, and Keating Sweets and Steinbrau Beer, distributed by the Keating Company, Sacramento), the Six-Hour Day (No. 145), Label of United Garment Workers (No. 162), the American Federation of Teachers (No. 176), and Plan for Labor in the Field of Education (No. 179).

Secretary Vandeleur in the communication has very thoughtfully, for brevity to the greatest extent possible with the number of subjects, only epitomized convention action on the various propositions and directs attention to their complete texts appearing in the official proceedings of the convention, which latter have already been sent to the affiliated units and their delegates.

The complete "We Don't Patronize List" of the Federation also appears in the letter, with an accompanying request in relation thereto for an active campaign in the immediate territory of the various unions.

It is further announced that measures of interest to labor which will be presented to the coming session of the State Legislature are in course of preparation, following convention instructions, and request is made for whole-hearted support in securing their passage. The letter closes with holiday greetings on behalf of the Federation.

FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT

Honoring the seventy-fifth anniversary of the composer's birth, "Indian Suite" No. 2, by Edward MacDowell, has been programmed by Gastone Usigli, who will conduct the Oakland Federal Symphony of seventy musicians in a guest concert Monday night, December 14, at the Veterans' Auditorium in San Francisco.

BUILDING REVIVAL

Fresh evidence of the strong demand for homes that has led to the widespread revival of residential building activity in 1936 is shown in local reports of residential vacancies brought together and analyzed by the Division of Economics and Statistics of the Federal Housing Administration, according to Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing administrator.

RETURNS FROM CONVENTION

Florida is no paradise for workers, according to Walter S. Cowan, who returned last week from Tampa, where he had represented the culinary crafts at the American Federation of Labor convention. He compared wages and working conditions of the convention city with those of San Francisco, much to the advantage of the latter. Waitresses, for instance, were paid as low as $12 a month, and other workers also were the victims of low wages.

REASONABLE PRICES PREVAIL
JULIUS S. GODEAU, Inc.
Funeral Directors
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100 PER CENT UNION

Striking Atlantic Coast Seamen To Withhold International Dues

Striking seamen in New York have voted to "starve out" financially the International Seamen's Union, whose officials have refused to sanction the maritime walkout on the East Coast.

The strikers approved a plan to name trustees to collect dues and hold them in trust pending outcome of the waterfront labor trouble and a determination of what officials will represent the union in the future.

Similar action was taken in 1934 on the West Coast by the Sailors' Union when its charter was revoked by the I. S. U. during a strike.

Meanwhile, two more unions have voted to join the strike.

Hoyt S. Haddock, president of the American Radio Telegraphists' Association, announced a general strike of radio operators in all ports where vessels are struck by other marine organizations had been called.

Form Mooney Committee

At a meeting last Sunday of delegates from labor councils and labor unions in San Francisco and neighboring cities the San Francisco Bay Area A. F. of L. Committee for the Freedom of Mooney and Billings was formed. Jack Shelley, vice-president of the San Francisco Labor Council, was elected chairman: C. E. Morris, Carpenters' Union No. 483, vice-chairman, and Herbert Resner, an attorney, secretary.

The recent Sacramento convention of the State Federation of Labor requested the formation of this and similar committees throughout California to raise funds to secure the freedom of the men convicted in the Preparedness Day bombing.

Following a resolution passed at the Tampa convention of the American Federation of Labor, funds will be solicited from labor unions throughout the country.

We Don't Patronize
SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN
These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.
Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco

Optical Union Strike

Decided progress is reported by the Optical Workers' Union toward victory in its fight for decent wages and working conditions. Although the strike has been in progress for almost five weeks there is confidence among the strikers that their fight will be won, and the morale is at a high level .

With the signing of an agreement this week with another wholesale optical firm, and with the continued support of the labor movement, the union looks for a successful termination of the strike shortly.

The following firms are still on the union's unfair list: American Optical Company and branches, Riggs Optical Company and branches, California Optical Company and branches, Trainor & Parsons, John F. Wooster, Leon Solomon Optical Company, Jenkel & Davidson Optical Company and branches. The union requests the public to ask for the union card before buying optical goods or even having glasses adjusted. Goggles also should not be purchased from the above firms.

It is reported that one of the large wholesale houses is endeavoring to initimidate independent firms who have agreements with the union, and the opinion is expressed that the strike would have been settled before now had not this company threatened to cut off supplies of raw materials of the larger retail establishments.

Efforts also are being made to force independents to supply mechanics who are working under 100 per cent union conditions in order to furnish unfair retail establishments with union men. Naturally, these men would not accept this condition, and the large wholesale house mentioned has demanded the discharge of any man refusing to do this.

The Optical Workers' Union has taken action through the National Labor Relations Board to end this practice.

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LOW EVERY DAY SHELF PRICES

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, December 4, 1936

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All officers present excepting Vice-President Shelly, who was excused on account of sickness.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Alaska Fishermen, Arthur Niemi, vice Ingvald Slatlem; from Material Teamsters No. 216, Dan Dougherty and Michael Hernon; from Street Carmen No. 1004, Oscar L. Faulkner vice G. R. Daugherty. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: From Longshoremen's Union No. 38-79, acknowledging receipt of $210 for the relief fund of the maritime workers. From Waitresses No. 48, inclosing check for $100; Plumbers No. 442, inclosing check for $100; also from Corrugated Fiber Workers' Union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee: Resolutions from the Longshoremen's Union No. 38-79 requesting the San Francisco Labor Council to take steps to prepare a legislative bill to outlaw vigilantism and to provide punishment for all acts of vigilante character in the State of California. From Machinists' Union No. 68, resolutions requesting this Council to protest against the disbarment of Attorney Leo Gallagher.

Report of the Executive Committee—The newly adopted wage scale and agreement of the Casket Workers was considered, and committee directed the secretary of the Council to arrange for a meeting with the Casket Manufacturers' Association for the purpose of collective bargaining. In the matter of complaint of Building Service Employees No. 87 against Crosetti Bros. & Co., 620 Washington street, the matter was discussed at length and the representative of the firm stated that the firm was willing to adjust the matter with the union and had not been given sufficient time to consider the complaint of the union. The matter was therefore left to the union and the firm for an amicable adjustment. The matter of communication and documentary evidence submitted by Civil Service Janitors relative to the formulation of the city budget for the next fiscal year was referred to the officers of the Council. The balance of the evening was taken up with the Filling Station Employees' complaint against the Seaside Oil Company stations. The matter was discussed at length with the executive committee of the Filling Station Employees and the managers of the Seaside Oil stations. It was discovered that the managers are all members of the Filling Station Employees, and that the company was willing to grant a differential on gas and oil to enable the lessees to pay the union scale. The only hitch was as to whether or not the lessees of the stations should be considered as employers or employees of the Seaside Company and therefore be excluded or included as to membership in the union. Your committee recommended to all concerned to immediately get together and that the demands of the union be complied with by managers, and that the union likewise cease picketing and accept the status quo of the managers as members of the union. This means that all of the demands of the Filling Station Employees as to hours, wages and working conditions will be complied with, and that the union will withdraw its application for a boycott of the Seaside Oil Company stations. Report of committee concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Electrical Workers No. 6 is affiliated with many councils of labor in this district and has assessed its members $1 per month during the strike of the maritime workers. Auto Mechanics have negotiated a new agreement with the Motor Car Dealers calling for a substantial increase. Upholsterers No. 28—Kroehler Company is still unfair to organized labor; men still on strike. Longshoremen are still on strike; will stay out until a satisfactory adjustment is reached; commend the "Chronicle" for an editorial in a recent issue; will hold a parade Saturday, December 5; are opposed to the activities of International President Ryan, on East Coast. Laundry Workers have signed a new agreement with employers calling for many increases for their members; have assisted in the organizing of the Thomas, Allec and Taco cleaning and dying plants. Lumber Clerks donated $100 to maritime strikers; have signed all lumber yards except the Davis Hardwood Company. Cleaners and Dyers have a union agreement with the Thomas, Allec and Taco cleaning establishments; thanked the Engineers and Laundry Workers for assistance. Milk Drivers donated $950 to maritime strikers. Marine Cooks and Stewards thanked all unions who are assisting in the present strike. Ship Scalers have signed agreements with fish reduction boats; Junior Union will hold a Christmas party for the children of the strikers. Cap Makers—All officers of the union who were discharged will be reinstated. Optical Workers are still on strike; the American Optical Company the main offender; thanked the Millinery Workers for their wonderful assistance. Musicians No. 6 are donating five bands to maritime unions parading on Saturday in Oakland and this city. Newspaper Guild has signed a new agreement with all newspapers in San Francisco and Oakland with one exception, the Oakland "Tribune"; is conducting an organizing campaign in northern California. Ornamental Iron Workers purchased 1000 copies of pamphlet history of the present controversy on the waterfront. Refinery Workers No. 50 are negotiating a new agreement with employers. Cigarmakers are on strike against the Petri Cigar Company and the Goss Company; requested all delegates to demand the union label when purchasing cigars; are attempting to organize the stogie makers in this city. Boiler Makers are still on strike at the Bethlehem Iron Works; have hopes of negotiating an agreement in the near future. Engineers No. 64 donated $35 to Celery Workers and $200 to Maritime Workers on strike; are co-operating with the organizations allied with them. Janitors No. 87 are negotiating with market managers and with stores in this city; have levied an assessment on all members for the benefit of unions on strike; are making wonderful progress in organizing. Painters No. 1158 are donating $25 per week to maritime strikers for the duration of strike. Shoe Workers have donated $19 to maritime strikers. Alaska Fishermen are sending four delegates to Seattle convention to organize a Coast federation; are taking a referendum vote to donate $10,000 to maritime strikers. Brother Tillman of the Sailors' Union addressed the Council, stating conditions on the Coast, Gulf and East Coast; hearing has been concluded on case of discrimination of member on the President Hoover; reported a decision of Secretary Roper to postpone the putting into operation of maritime act for a period of ninety days.

Report of Organizing Committee—The application from a group of women workers in a fish canning and reduction industry was considered. Your committee recommends that all fish reduction workers be referred to Fish Reduction Workers No. 20249, and that men and women be organized into a Federal Union of Cannery Workers, as the girls work in different seasons at canning fish, fruit, vegetables and spaghetti in San Francisco County, and that Secretary O'Connell send the attached names to the A. F. of L. for a federal charter under the name of San Francisco Cannery and Preserve Workers' Union. Report concurred in.

New Business—Moved that the executive committee proceed immediately to devise ways and means to handle the campaign to carry the special election for the repeal of the anti-picketing law; carried. Moved that a committee of three be appointed to make the Labor Clarion self-supporting and eliminate the advertising; motion carried.

Receipts, $525; **expenses,** $319.80.

There being no further business, the Council adjourned at 9:55 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.
Ritchie Engraving Company, 731 Thirteenth St., Oakland.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle).
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

CHRISTMAS BOOK SALE

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS (Bimba)
Now Only 99c

IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE
(Sinclair Lewis)
Only 77c

NATURE OF CAPITALIST CRISIS
(J. Strachey)
98c

Hundreds of other Books on Sale from Dec. 11-Jan. 2

International Book Shop
170 GOLDEN GATE AVE. San Francisco, Calif.
OPEN 9 a. m.-10 p. m. - SUNDAY 10 a. m.-4 p. m.

ME? ONLY ONE BETTER!

Film Director—In this part you have to do a number of falls. How are you on falls? Applicant—I rank next to Niagara!—Ex.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

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Compromise Rejected

By a vote of 370 to 43 the Warehousemen's Union, at a poll taken at the Labor Temple last Monday, rejected the compromise proposal made by F. M. McAuliffe, representing Mayor Rossi, for settlement of the prolonged strike. In Oakland the vote was 58 to 25 against the proposal.

Defeat of the employers' 70-cent, forty-hour week proposal by the referendum vote was attributed mainly to the question of wages, and secondly to the proposed differential between so-called regular workers and casuals, Louis Goldblatt, spokesman for the union, said.

The proposal provided that the strikers should accept all or none of the peace proposals.

The vote of the union followed announcement that the cold storage warehouses had been opened for unconditional release of all commodities stored therein, and first consignments moved out under releases from the Warehousemen's Union.

Release of the cold storage goods under an agreement between the union and a committee of cold storage warehouse customers stirred a new controversy within the perishable goods industry.

It was charged the executive committee of five of the general committee of seventeen "engineered a secret deal" with the union without reporting to the general committee.

This agreement means the release of many tons of poultry, butter, eggs, cheese, cranberries, fish and other commodities needed in the holiday trade.

The union men go back to work at the pre-strike rate of 62½ cents per hour. It is understood they are to receive adjustments on the basis of final settlement.

The strike affects about 850 men in twenty-eight Bay area warehouses in the three classifications. The original demands were for 85 cents an hour as compared to the 62½-cent pre-strike rate, and a forty-hour week. The employers, after holding to a forty-four-hour program since the strike began, agreed to the forty-hour program in the compromise but did not meet the pay demands.

McAuliffe announced that he would renew his efforts to bring about an agreement.

BUTCHERS' FEDERATION

The executive board of the Western Federation of Butchers will meet in the San Francisco Labor Temple Sunday to discuss agreements for the entire butcher industry from Bakersfield north. The proposed agreements will be sent to the employers shortly afterward, Milton S. Maxwell, who is president of the state body, announced.

Packing House Employees and Poultry Workers to Be Organized

Organization of two industries to be affiliated with the Butchers' Union is progressing rapidly, according to M. S. Maxwell, business manager of Butchers' Union No. 115, and vice-president of the International Union.

These are the poultry and associated industries and the large packing houses, the former including workers in different sections of the Bay district. The work of organization is being carried on by Joseph Y. Henderson, International representative, from the office of Maxwell. A meeting of the poultry workers is to be held tonight.

Employees of the packing houses are showing great interest in the organizing campaign and it is expected that a strong union will be formed.

Bridge Net a Success

On July 13, 1936, the Industrial Accident Commission held a hearing with the contractors on the steel erection work for the suspension span of the Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco, says Timothy A. Reardon, director of the Department of Industrial Relations, in his monthly report to the governor's council. Following this hearing the commission ordered nets installed for the protection of all workers who might fall during the steel erection, painting, paving and electrical work.

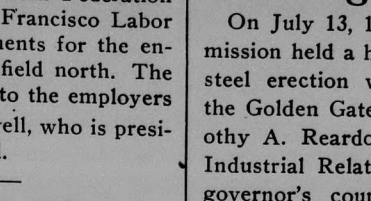
In complying with this order the contractors, in co-operation with the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District, constructed nets 120 feet wide and totalling over 6400 feet long, extending from the concrete pylon on the San Francisco side to the corresponding pylon on the Marin side, and ten feet beyond each side of the bridge work. The work of hanging the nets was done from four net travelers, thus providing 100 per cent protection to all workmen once the net travelers were erected.

To date ten lives have positively been saved because these men fell into the net and without this protection would have fallen into the bay 200 feet below.

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UNION MADE MEN'S WORK CLOTHING at Lowest Prices
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2. SAVE AFTER SEVEN
NIGHT rates for long distance, both station-to-station and person-to-person, now start at seven o'clock in the evening and continue until 4:30 A. M. The former night period, midnight to 4:30 A. M., is discontinued. The rates heretofore in effect for that period have been withdrawn and the new night period now begins at 7:00 P. M. and continues until 4:30 A. M.—attractive discount rates at more convenient hours and over a much broader period are now in effect.

3. SAVE ON SUNDAYS
The new night rates, both station-to-station and person-to-person, now also apply all day SUNDAYS . . . giving a discount rate from 7 P. M. Saturday to 4:30 A. M. Monday.

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Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Cooks' Union No. 44 at the general meeting of Thursday, December 3, was addressed by Brother Rogers of the Optical Workers, who are out on strike. The union voted to take twenty-five tickets for the entertainment being given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the I. L. A. The date for the election of officers was set for Tuesday, December 15, polls to be open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. All members are warned to vote and bring their membership books along with them. Charges were filed against several members for breach of working rules. It was also decided to give a dinner on Christmas Day for the membership in the union headquarters at 111 Jones street, dinner to be served from 12 noon until 2 p. m. Tickets from the Filling Station Employees' Union were ordered purchased. The meeting was long and stormy and it looks like the election of officers is going to be a hot one. So you who have favorite candidates had better get busy.

Waitresses' Union No. 48 at its last meeting voted $100 to the striking maritime unions, also $10 to the children's Christmas party. This union is steadily going ahead. It now has 1500 members—the largest in its history—and hopes to pass the two thousand mark by next spring. It was voted to give each girl unemployed 75 cents to buy herself a Christmas dinner.

Waiters' Union No. 30 at the meeting on Wednesday, December 9, will have for consideration a recommendation from the executive board that the union contribute $50 per week to the striking marine workers and $25 to the bag workers. The final nominations for officers for the ensuing year will also come on the floor.

At the last meeting $25 was voted to the Celery Workers and $25 to the Optical Workers.

Don't forget that all of Foster's, Clinton's, White Log Coffee Shops, Pig 'n' Whistles and the Roosevelt, on Fifth street at Mission, are on the unfair list and are not to be patronized by organized labor. Look for the union label whenever you go shopping.

SUPPORT FOR LABOR PAPERS

The International Labor Press of America, meeting at Tampa, Fla., concurrently with the American Federation of Labor convention, presented a resolution to that convention asking for greater support for the labor press and urging state federations and central labor bodies to refrain from issuing year books and programs. Matthew Woll was re-elected president and R. E. Woodmansee secretary-treasurer. Frank Martell of Detroit was named to a vacancy on the executive board as fourth vice-president.

Photo-Engravers No. 8

By GEORGE C. KRANTZ

Photo-Engravers' Union No. 8 at its last regular meeting elected officers as follows for the ensuing year:

President, William Graf; vice-president, Lawrence James; secretary-treasurer, George C. Krantz; recording secretary, Clarence Schafer; executive board, Anthony Ehrhart, Harry Dabel, Everett Mertes, Harold Markle, Ernest Hearther; sergeant-at-arms, Edward T. McKeon; delegates to San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, Anthony Ehrhart and Mose Olney; delegate to Labor Council, Andrew J. Gallagher; delegates to Promotional League, William Graf and Mose Olney; auditing and membership committee, Harry Dabel and Norman Lewis; scribe to "American Photo-Engraver," Edward McKeon; trustees, Everett Mertes and Harry White.

The union approved of the per capita assessment of 10 cents on members employed in the East Bay cities for the assistance of Warehousemen and Maritime Workers.

SAFE WORKERS STRIKE

Between 250 and 350 employees of the Herring Hall Marvin Safe Company of Hamilton, Ohio, went on strike for wage increases December 2. All are members of the Safe Workers' Union.

Union Label Section Tells How to Make It a "Merry Christmas" for All

By THOMAS A. ROTELL, Secretary

All members of organized labor and their friends are requested during this month to put on an extensive campaign for the union label, union shop card and union button. With all the turmoil that is prevalent at present, labor can show its real strength in the way that it spends its union-earned money. We should all take a pledge not to spend one cent of union-earned money for non-union merchandise, and especially make it a practice to demand the union label, card and button at all times, no matter how small the purchase.



UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT SERVICE

The Union Label Section is circularizing the city with pamphlets requesting everyone to demand the union label on merchandise, union buttons from the clerks who serve you, and to have all your merchandise delivered by union drivers. We can make it a "Merry Christmas" by supporting ourselves.

It is gratifying to see the union label on ladies' millinery. The Mava Hat Company is the only firm in the city at the present time that is using the union label and, strange as it may seem, the large stores down town are the only outlets for their products in San Francisco. The ladies can now procure union-labeled millinery at the Emporium. Livingston's, J. Magnin's and O'Connor & Moffatt's. Be sure to demand the union label as your guarantee that you are getting the right product.

All the garment organizations are requesting your support by buying suits, shirts, socks, ties, hats, caps, underwear, shoes, dresses, coats, corsets, brassieres, suspenders, garters, handkerchiefs, leather coats, rain coats and jackets bearing the union label, and locally made if possible; and do not forget when shopping or going to a theater down town that the garages are now organized. Ask to see the union shop card before you park in them. The Garage Employees will appreciate your demand. There are so many clerks now organized that you should not have any trouble in having a clerk serve you who displays the Clerks' Union button.

And here is something else for the ladies. The beauty shops are being organized. The way their union membership is increasing you shouldn't have any trouble in having your hair dressed or facials done by members of the Beauticians' Union. Ask to see the union card; and remember, if they can not show it, you can rest assured that the place is non-union.

The Leather Workers ask you to demand their union label on all leather goods. The California Suit Case Company, at 444 Hayes street, can supply you with any leather article bearing the union label.